That the Italian novelist Gabriele d'Annunzio does not in reality wear so euphonious a name is the statement of "The London Academy." His name is actually Rapagnetta. He is thirtyfour, but looks not more than twenty-five. He is described as having a slender, well-built figure, a pale oval face, large dreamy eyes and a mustache the ends of which are curled and twisted aggressively skyward, after the fashion

of the Emperor William's. and to have all the nonchalance of bearing and marked originality in conversation peculiar to the sailor-Academician. Till last summer, when d'Annunzio came forward as a candidate for the Chamber of Deputies, he was living in the Chamber of Deputies, he was living in great retirement either in his Florentine villa or at Francavilla—his birthplace—on the shores of the blue Adriatic, far away from engine whistles and Americans, his pet aversions. Here, when he was writing "L'Innocente," he worked in peace and sunshine without interruption—often for sixteen hours at a stretch.

Even now many eminent critics on the Roman press decline to recognize d'Annunzio as a power in the literature of modern Italy. D'Annunzio himself attributes this coldness of attitude on the part of his compatriots to the fact that he bounded into fame too easily and at too early an age.

at too early an age.

He was only sixteen, and still at college in Tuscany, training for the diplomatic service, when he showed his father a copybook of verses written in his spare time. This exceptional parent was so impressed by their merit that he paid for thair publication. he paid for their publication, and the boy awoke one morning to find himself famous.

Mr. Walter Phelps Dodge is about to bring out in London a new book entitled "The Sea of

Mrs. Schuyler Crowninshield, the author of that clever book, "Where the Trade Wind Blows," is a writer of verse as well and a

Newman lies buried in periodicals, those writings collected in the five volumes of his "Miscellanies" forming an inconsiderable portion of what he contributed to magazines

Ian Maclaren is quoted as selecting "Esmond" and "The Heart of Midlothian" as the highest types of the literary art.

Mr. Richard Harding Davis's novel "Soldiers of Fortune" has gone into its fifty-fifth thousand-which means a remarkable sale.

Athenæum" on Dante Rossetti's letters we find a wholesome outburst on the subject of printing people's private correspondence. writer, who has had, apparently, the best means of knowing whereof he speaks, says that Rossetti was strongly against the printing of private letters and was accustomed to burn all his cor-

respondence:
This he did at periodical holocausts—memorable occasions when the coruscations of the poet's wit made the sparks from the burning paper seem pale and dull. He died away from home, or not a scrap of correspondence would have been left for the publishers. Although the "publishers are during toward the man of been left for the publishers. Although the "pub-lic" acknowledges no duties toward the man of literary or artistic genius, but would shrug up its shoulders or look with dismay at being asked to give five pounds in order to keep a poet from the workhouse, the moment a man of genius becomes famous the public becomes aware of certain rights in relation to him. Strangely enough, these rights are recognized more fully in the literary arena than anywhere else, and among them the chief appears to be that of reading an author's private letters. Do an author's private letters.

ever was before? To go no further back than the early years of the present century, the facilities of locomotion were then few, friends were necessarily separated from each other by long intervals of time, and letters were a very important part of intercommunication; consequently it might be expected that even among authors a good deal of a man's individuality would be expressed in his letters. But even at that period it was only a quite exceptional nature, like that of Charles Lamb, which adequately expressed itself in epistolary form. Keats's letters, no doubt, are full of good sense and good criticism, but taking them as a body, including the lettters to Fanny Brawne, we think it were better if they had been totally destroyed. As to Byron's letters, they, of course, are admirable in style and full of literary life, but their very excellence shows that his natural "Who had the supervision of the work of canal improvement was begun I have discovered that the bridge abutters were generally in wretched condition. The aqueducts and locks were also in poor condition." "Who had the supervision of the work of canal "Who had the supervision of the work of canal "Who had the supervision of the work of canal" "Who had the supervision of the work of canal" "Who had the supervision of the work of canal" "Who had the supervision of the work of canal" "Who had the supervision of the work of canal" "Who had the supervision of the work of canal" "Who had the supervision of the work of canal" "Who had the supervision of the work of canal" "Who had the supervision of the work of canal" "Who had the supervision of the work of canal" "Who had the supervision of the work of canal" "Who had the supervision of the work of canal" "Who had the supervision of the work of canal" "Who had the supervision of the work of canal" "Who had the supervision of the work of canal" "Who had the supervision of the work of who had the supervision of the work of who had the supervision of the supervision of the work of the supervision of the work of are admirable in style and full of literary life, but their very excellence shows that his natural mode of expression was brilliant, slashing prose. But if it was unfair to publish the letters of Coleridge and Keats, what shall we say of the publication of letters written by the authors of our own day, when, owing to an entire change in the conditions of life, no one dreams of putting into his letters anything of literary inter-

This writer on Rossetti quotes the poet as saying-what is well worth remembering by dilettanti-that those who are the most curious as to the way in which a poem was written are precisely those who have the least appreciation of the beauties of the poem itself.

Many people have forgotten (if they ever knew) that the second name of the Irish poet James Clarence Mangan was assumed by himself from one of Shakespeare's characters. The duke who was drowned in a butt of Malmsey is entd to have been a fascinating individuality to

Mrs. Hugh Fraser-the sister of Marion Crawford and the widow of a former British Minister to Japan-has written a book about Japan, which is to be published soon. This lady is the author of the successful novels "Palladia" and "A Chapter of Accidents."

The reader may peruse with profit these wise sentences from the "Point of View" of "Scrib-

No doubt it is a truism that the very worst way to fit ourselves for the appreciation of work of the first rank is a faise optimism about work of the fourth or fifth. But this is so peculiarly the vice of the time that to point it out may well be made the "delenda est Carthago" of every literary discussion. If we are so conscious of the dearth of geniuses, why work so hard all the apparatus of criticism that might be reserved for them or exercised on the very considerable mass of their work already existent? If we are not to have a meal of great literature, why go so elaborately through a Barmecide's feast? This empty dish that your reviewer is passing you is not a lamb stuffed with pistachio-nuts, and you know it, and he knows it. No doubt it is a truism that the very worst knows it. We grow so used to the conventions of our

We grow so used to the conventions of our own creations in this process that when the real thing comes along we unconsciously try it by them. A good deal of current criticism of Mr. Kipling-especially of his poetry—is an instance in point. That the reality of Mr. Kipling's genius has been established and recognized beyond a doubt within these last few years is, of course, in so far an argument against this frittering away of our discrimination; but see how we take him. We either deluge him with indiscriminate laudation and insist that he shall take his place in the after-dinner vaudeville, as of the same kind with the rest, though greater; or we demand of him qualities which in our previ-

the same kind with the rest, though greater; or we demand of him qualities which in our previ-ous course of setting up men of straw we have decided to be necessary. If he has these, we are told, "the future is his." It would be worth while, perhaps, to make sure that some of his future is ours.

John Oliver Hobbes, who is certainly a most industrious writer, has a new book nearly ready for publication, and is also at work on a sequel to her "School for Saints." This last brilliant book, by the way, has gone into a second edi-

the scene anywhere but in America, and to peo ple the stage with cosmopolitan characters. What is more, his literary patriotism has condemned him to no taint of provincialism; while,

press, is an American who has spent most of her life in Europe. She has written a short story, "Miss Jones and the Masterpiece," for

scription of the novelist to a London journal:

I never knew one more heartfeltly modest, less self-assertive. Self-knowledge, naturally, she had, and great diffidence—very surprising to me in her. Her wide, kindly tolerance, her lovingness, her maternal compassion for the world's sufferings and wrongs, her readiness to be pleased and amused, were to me most helpbe pleased and amused, were to me most help ful and altogether lovely.

#### NEW-ENGLAND MILLS OPEN.

VANTAGE OF THE OPPORTUNITY TO

New-Bedford, Mass., April 11.-The twenty-two cotton cloth mills of this city, which have been to secreey by the police. I will say, hower closed since January 17, when the 3,000 operatives while the door of the room in which my for wages, were opened this morning to give the strikit is said, barely a quarter of the working force that he might need it. We know that he was har-went in. The mill treasurers state that many assed by those who were interested in the work

to carry on the contest all summer, or longer, need be. The manufacturers appear indifferent to the outcome, while the business men are at lous lest the attempt should end in failure.

#### CANAL COMMISSION'S WORK.

## ARE TROLLEY PATENTS INVALID!

NEW-YORK COURT OF APPEALS SAID TO HAVE

Newton to the present day, and declared to political to of many men who have been identified with railway progress. Besides this collection, there are pastels by J. Wells Champney, pen-and-ink drawings by Du Maurier, and a number of oil paintings and water-colors by artists of prom-

inence.

The Entertainment Committee of the club, which has the exhibition in charge, consists of Edwin II. Low, chairman; Charles A. Seymour, George W. Porter, R. L. MacDuffle, Clarence Morgan, Charles E. Lambert, George R. Bülwell, George S. Prince, George Dehevols, and Marshall L. Bacon, secretary

To-morrow will be ladies' day at the club, the rooms being at the service of the women friends of members between 4 and 11 p. m.

#### ST. PAUL'S ALUMNI DINE. St. Paul's School Alumni Association held its an-

nual dinner at the rooms of the Uptown Associa-tion, No. 111 Fifth-ave., last night. Sherman Evarts presided. The speeches were impromptu. About forty members and their guests were at the tables, among them being E. D. Appleton, Paul H. Carter, F. W. Rhinelander, jr., T. F. Bayard, H. W. Belknap, James Bishop, Julian T. Davies, Stephen Peahody, Moses Taylor Pyne, Irving McKesson and Dr. Louis F. Bishop.

## BRIBERY AND MURDER, TOO?

STARTLING COMPLICATIONS IN THE BROOKLYN CITY WORKS SCANDAL.

City Works Department officials, vesterday made A WESTERN CORRESPONDENT THINKS THAT HOR-

struck, as the result of a 19 per cent reduction in law's body was found was locked on the inside,

Hittle children. He was stenographer to City Clerk
Joseph Benjamin for four years, but was dismissed soon after consolidation and has since been without a few comments. That we have "freaks"

who corroborates the statement of Mr. Edwards 'clock p. m. these three men were together, and

this, and that this fellow was a mere tool, who

dige, "of the insuffior ordinary repairs."

to see me. He went down stairs for a few moments, and when he came up informed me in a "They were dilapidated in every particular. The bridge abuttent's were in bad condition; for instance, since the work of canal improvement was begun I have discovered that the bridge abuttent's were generally in wretched condition. The aqueducts and locks were also in poor condition."

"What was the condition for instance, since the work of canal improvement was begun I have discovered that the bridge abuttenents were generally in wretched condition. The aqueducts and locks were also in poor condition."

"Who had the supervision of the work of canal improvement directly?"

"In each that it was in October, 1896."

RELIED ON THE STATE ENGINEER.

"Did you have any talks with the State Engineer previous to that with reference to the construction of vertical walls?"

"I did not. Mr. Tubbs may have had, however. gineer previous to that with reference to the construction of vertical walls?"

"I did not. Mr. Tubbs may have had, however, Practically the Department of Public Works had nothing to say as to the amount of vertical wall necessary. We relied upon the State Engineers decisions in that respect.

"Can you recall about the time when you were informed by Mr. Tubbs or any one cise that the estimates would probably overrun \$5,000,000 would be insufficient."

"That was Mr. Tubbs of opinion all along. As far as I can remember it was in August or October of 187 that I first knew definitely that \$2,000,000 would be insufficient."

"Do you remember if prior to the first letting of contracts any bilimation was made to you that \$5,000,000 would be insufficient."

"There was not," answered Mr. Aldridge.

"There was not," answered Mr. Aldridge.

"An ENGLISHMAN.

New York and been over of the result desired.

Noting my healtaiton, he informed me that Barney York had been over and fixed the letteric-Attorney. I was inclined to punch him, but I said: Where is the money."

"I there is some of it," he said, and took out several hundred dollar hills. I will leave this for you would be insufficient."

"Use ald that \$5,000 he wanted himself, that I could have the result desired.

Noting my healtaiton, he informed me that Barney.

Noting my healtaiton, he informed me that Barney.

Not me led upon the PRESIDENT.

IT is TO UPHOLD HIM IN HIS WISE, NATIONAL.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: On a recent afternoon I sat in a theatre in Citicinnati where a vast additione had assembled to see the performance of a stirring naval drama. In the water closet downstairs, and you can get it the cast of characters was our much-heloved, thus conversation.

"There was not," answered Mr. Aldridge.

"My son and another clerk in the office the result desired.

Noting my healtaiton, he informed me that Barney.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: On a recent afternoon I sat in a theatre in Citicinnati where a vast additione had assembled to see the per

ing, this man came to me and whispered, 'I fixed Ohisen all right, and I've got some of the sheenles

Cleveland. Ohlo. April 11.—The Walker Manufacturing Company, of this city, has received notice of a decision from the New-York Court of Appeals which, it is claimed, makes the electric arrest railway trolley patents granted to Van Beneck. The General Electric Company has for everal years held the time ago, the Walker Manufacturing trolleys and take over this. I have some things to the manufacturing trolleys the said that a drink with him. He asked Mr. Schott and Mr. De Mott for go address west, first, hypnotic, then electric and said: "Why don't you treat?" "We'l I haven't got the money with me new,' he replied. "Where and this you had this interest railway trolley patents granted to Van Beneck. The General Electric Company has for everal years held the said that addresses west, first, hypnotic, then electric and ment to him. He asked Mr. Schott and Mr. De Mott for go addresses west, first, hypnotic, then electric and section from the New-York Court of Appeals which, it is claimed, makes the electric are all those hindred dullar bills you had this followed which fairly shook the building. It was honor, respect leve for the money with me new,' he replied. "Where are all those hindred dullar bills you had this followed which fairly shook the building. It was honor, respect leve for the money with me new,' he replied. "Where are all those hindred dullar bills you had this go the was first, hypnotic, then electric and when the effect of his presence on the audience was, first, hypnotic, then electric and the contract of the money with me new,' he replied. "Where are level to be added to losely, deep in thought, it seemed to him. He asked Mr. Schott and Mr. De Mot for the money with me new, he replied. Where are level to be added to losely and the addience was, first, hypnotic, then electric and successful to the money with me new, he replied to him. He asked Mr. Schott and Mr. De Mot for the money with me addience was, first, hypnotic, then electric and successful to him. He asked Mr. Schott and Mr. De Mot for the Appeals which, it is claimed, makes the electric street railway trolley patents public property. Under patents granted to Van Depoel, the General Electric Company has for a veral years held the exclusive right of manufacturing trolleys. Some time ago the Walker Company began the manufacture and sale of an electric trolley on an extensive scale, resulting in a series of suits against that company by the General Electric Company. In his hist statement of the assets of the General Electric Company President Coffin included an item of \$1,000.09 as the value of the Van Depoel trolley patents.

\*\*DEVELOPMENT OF MOTIVE-POWER SHOWN.\*\*

The Transportation Club, which has its quarters in the top floor of the Hotel Manhattan, opened an exhibition of pletures, lent by Edward Everett Winchell and others, yesterday. The exhibition will continue to-day and to-morrow, and the women friends of the members have been invited to attend.

The Wincheil collection illustrates the development of motive-power from the time of Sir Isane Newton to the present day, and includes the portralts of many men who have been identified with railway progress. Besides this collection, there are pastels by J. Wells Champney, pensand-ing any more wears and posterior of the Bolies were following him."

Assistant District-Attoracy John E Clarke yearness by Din Mauriter, and a number of oil.

Appeals w thich, it is claimed, make the includes a property. It is all those took this, it down and have a task over this, I have some thing to sail down and have a task over this. I have some thing to tell you. He sail that he was anxhous to thing to tell you. He sail that he was anxhous to thing to tell you. He sail that he was anxhous to thing to tell you. He sail that he was anxhous to thing to tell you. He sail that he was anxhous to thing to tell you. He sail that he was anxhous to thing to tell you. He sail that he was anxhous to thing to tell you. He sail that he was anxhous to thing to tell you. He sail that he was anxhous thing to tell you. He sail that

frightened, and said that he feared detectives were following him.

Assistant District-Attorney John F. Clarke yesterday admitted that President York of the Police Board had called en him while the Grand Jury was in session and discussed some business connected with the District-Attorney's office, but he denied most emphatically that the subject of indictments against Messrs, Philips or Willis was discussed at all.

SHADOWED BY DETECTIVES. Mr. Edwards said yesterday that he was induced

"ever since the indictments were found. They follew me about and look into my office window, and they seem to be trying to connect me in some way or other with the death of Mr. Ohlsen. Finally, this got to be unbearable, and when some people came to me with facts gathered from another District-Attorney Marcan said yesterday that the

sort. He was formerly in the regular Alm, served as an orderly for a number of years. While in the Army he learned stenography and typewriting, and is now on the Civil Service list.

Foreman Edwards was seen at his home last night and said that he had secured a complete list of those implicated in the alleged attempt to bribe the March Grand Jury and prevent the indistment of Willis and Phillips. There were more than six persons in the list, he said. The names would be handed over to the District Attorney to-day. Mr. Edwards would give no inking as to those who were accused, but merely said:

"You cannot guess too high."

were accused, but merely said:

You cannot guess tee high.

Republican machine politicians in this borough were disturbed last evening by the report that efforts had been made to bribe members of the Grand Jury in Brooklyn that indicted machine Republicans of Brooklyn. The effect of the bribery report, the politicians said, would be to increase the helief by the public that there had been too much rascally under the last administration in Brooklyn, and to throw discredit upon the Republican organization there. There were intimations in the talk of the politicians that Senator Platt might find a change of party leadership in Brooklyn imperative, in view of the recent revelations.

### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

TWO FAMOUS SAYINGS.

quotations, and I regretted to see a remark, "War is hell," credited to General Sherman in last week's issue of The Weekly Tribune. I had seen the same thing in a Boston paper called "Our Dumb Ani-

ENGLAND'S FEELING FOR AMERICA. AN ENGLISHMAN CONTROVERTS THE OPINIONS

abuse of this country, denotes some petty spite: \$10,009,18994. The expenditure recommended by

Sir. On a recent afternoon I sat in a theatre in Cincinnati where a vast addience had assembled to see the performance of a stirring naval drama. In

tion followed which fairly shook the building. It was honor, respect, love for Lincoln.

Still I sat and thought. These same people, perhaps, during the trying times of 1821 to 1965 were often guilty of the same harsh, bitter, cruel and unjust criticism of Lincoln which is now directed at William McKniley by many who know nothing of the trying ordenie, nothing of the weight of a heavy responsibility in perious days like these.

May God, in His infinite love, give President McKniley strength and power and wisdom to see his duty clearly and justly in this great crisis!

It is a crime to doubt his Americanism. It is treasen to him and to ourselves to think of say that any one interest, no matter how great, will predominate to the exclusion or disregard of others. The Republican party is in power. She has never broken any promise.

A patricate, just and wise President is at the helm, and it is the duty of every American to trust him, help him, stand resolutely by him, to counsel with him safely and sovery, and tan one-come will and must add glory and have to our history and our flag.

Cinciunatt, April 8, 1888.

WHAT WERE THE CHCUMSTANCES OF THEIR LONDON. ISSUE AND THE CONDITIONS OF THEIR PAY-

Sir: The new famous statement recently made in the name of the Cuban Junta by Mr. Rubens

constitutes the most important addition lately made to the somewhat slender data of the Cuban problem. In the first place, it establishes the fact that the army in the field, led by General Gomez, is to make this statement as a means of self-protector practically the army of the Cuban Junta, whose at of Government is New-York, and not Cuba; also that the one fixed, unalterable object of the Junta, to which every other consideration must give way, is the recognition of the independence of Cuba by the United States and by Spain, if even only temporarily. This latter qualification is a most important one, and was clearly set forth by Mr. Rubens in his first statement.

It is well known that a certain number to the amount of which is in doubt, has been issued by the Cuban Government, and it appears that a tion. This is said to represent a demand for over eleven thousand copies.

The Spectator" of London has this pleasant thing to say concerning an American author:

"As a writer of fiction Mr. Howells is especially worthy of admiration in that, well-nigh alone amid American contemporary novelists of the first rank, he has withstood what may be called the first rank as the date of the whole that he considered the whole that he consi

of the United States if only for twenty-four hours, would not we become virtually their indorsers if subsequently some other form of government—annexation, for instance—were substituted? These are pregnant questions.

So far we have been taking the Cuban insurrection and the Cuban Junta exactly at their own estimate, but the time has come for them to qualify. They may be properly called upon to answer the following questions and to prove the accuracy of their answers: Was the uprising in Cuba the result of a general and popular outburst against oppression, or did it partake of the nature of a strike, promoted by walking delegates? If the former, why is it that the non-combatants and neutrals so vastly outnumber the small body that took the field? In other words, is it the majority or the minority of the Cubans that the Junta represents?

These questions are general, but others more searching and delicate follow. Is the Cuban Junta a patriotic body or is it a commercial and financial a patriotic body or is it a commercial and financial a patriotic body or is it a commercial and financial and ammunition which they claim to have poured into Cuba be accounted for? There has been no fighting done of any account; what has become of the powder and shot, and why are they constantly calling for more?

These questions should be satisfactorily answered before the United States can properly take the

powder and shot, and why are they constantly calling for more?

These questions should be satisfactorily answered before the United States can properly take the momentous step of establishing the government of the Junta as that of Cuba. They touch points about which we at present know nething. What we do know is that an unendurable state of things actually exists in Cuba, and it is with this known condition that we propose to deal, and leave the unknown for future consideration. Who is there among us that does not heartly indorse the wise desire of the President to make the restoration of peace and safety the first consideration, and the particular form of government under which they are to be secured a secondary one, to be entered into after further and more trustworthy knowledge of facts has been obtained?

Yonkers, N. Y. April 8, 1898.

THE PRESIDENTS ATTITUDE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: It is said by the Democrats now that Mr. Mc Kinley will be apt to lose his job at the next grand Kinley will be apt to lose his job at the next grand raffle for the Presidency, because he hasn't pandered to the appetites of the rabble in declaring war. Is it really possible, do you think, for an honest, upright, intelligent, conscientious man to be a President of this country?

Duly advised, the coming evil shun:

Better not do the deed than weep it done.

New-York, April 8, 1898.

READER.

THE JUNTA'S RESPONSIBILITY.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: In the statement recently given out by the Cuban Junta through its counsel, Horatia S. Rubens, the following passage occurs:

There is a view of this matter which it behoves the United States to weigh carefully. Should this country forcibly intervene without recognizing any government in Cuba, it will be responsible to all the nations of the earth for every injury to their subjects or their property during the whole period of their occupation, whereas should the republic of Cuba be recognized as the lawful sovereignty in the island, upon it would devolve all responsibility.

Compare this declaration, assuming responsibility insurrection in the programme addressed by it to the "Cabans, Spaniards and Foreigners," Article IV of this programme says: "The Cubans will not be responsible, either before or after the triumph, for the property of foreigners that may be destroyed during the war."

OBSERVER.

New-York, April 8, 1898.

### CITY'S EDUCATIONAL BUDGET.

The New-York Board of Education met yesterday hattan and The Bronx, \$5.842.852.91; Brooklyn, \$3.926, 939-50; Queens, \$52,001-64; Richmond, \$309.947-12; Board of Education, \$175,285-68.

the Isihmian) and have mixed the estimate for 1808 the compilation, arrangement only in the British Isles, but and reduction to uniformity had necessarily taken t use in a city like New-York had been a work The instructions of the Controller

ries of teachers in public schools and of supervisors of special branches, Manhattan and The Bronx, Richmond, \$146,655 01; total, \$5.52,935 02. Total salaries of janitors in public schools, \$133,529 77; salaries
of teachers and janitors in evening schools, \$175,
242 14; solaries of officers, clerks and other employes, Manhattan and The Bronx, \$25,000; Brocklyf, \$25,003 8, Queens, \$11,505 65; Richmond, \$2,762 50;
Morel of Education, \$15,086 69; total, \$180,329 72.

After the budget had been considered and adopted a communication from Mayor Van Wyck, calling the attention of the Commissioners to Corporation Counsel Whalen's opinion concerning the condition of the public debt, and asking that no contracts requiring the issue of bonds be made by the Board until the Controller had obtained a decision as to the actual state of the city's finances, was read. This caution, however, did not prevent Commissioner Taft, who is anxious to enlarge the school facilities in Manhattan and The Bronx, from asking that the sum of \$4,389,000 he added to the estimate for the completion of buildings authorized by the Legislature and the old Board of Education, for the completion of the new Hall of Education, the purchase of new school sites and for the hearing and furnishing of additional schools. He said that the schools for the erection of which the Legislature last year authorized an issue of \$10,000.00 of bonds were more needed now than they were then. The Hoard agreed with him, and the sum asked for was added to the estimate.

Commissioner Swanstrom asked for \$2,000 for lectures in Brocklyn schools, but as this had not been asked for by the School Board, it was not allowed. For the addition to Eramus Hall High School, however, Commissioner Swanstrom secured \$2,000 and, following up this victory, he asked for \$2,000 on the following up this victory, he asked for \$2,000 on the following up this victory, he asked for \$2,000 on the five boroughs in 1897. Manhattan and The Bronx, 205,742; Brooklyn, 139,443; Queens, 25,472; Richmond, 2,305; total, \$71,964; school population (percensus), \$75,000, Manhattan and The Bronx, and \$25,000. The Bronx, 205,472; Brooklyn, 139,443; Queens, 25,473; Richmond, 2,305; total, \$71,964; school population (percensus), \$75,000, Manhattan and The Bronx, salary \$2,300; F. A. Collins, Queens, salary \$2,000; W. C. Haskell, Manhattan and The Bronx, salary \$2,000; W. C. Haskell, Manhattan and The Bronx is an approximate to set aside the sum of \$575,000 for the crection

TROUT FOR SULLIVAN COUNTY.

Middletown, N. V. April II.—The Ontario and Western Railway officials have begun the distri-bution of a million trout fry, nearly the entire out-put of the Rockland hatcheries, in the streams of Sullivan County.

European Advertisements.

Europeans and travellers will find the London office of the Tribune, 149
Fleet Street, a convenient place to leave the London office of the Tribune, 149

Fleet Street, a convenient place to leave their advertisements and subscriptions for The Tribune.

# First Avenue Hotel,

Law Courts and West End.

The Gordon Hotels, Limited.

ADELPHI, "OTEL.5 "OTELS

## LIVERPOOL. Elegant. Magnificent. Parisian Restaurant.

Comforts for Voyagers.

MIDLAND GRAND

HOTELS Convenier ments.

Instruction.

For Boys and Young Men-City.

Musical Instruction. OPEN DAILY all the YEAR. NEW YORK CONSERVATORY, 112 East 18th SAME BETWEEN 4TH and IRVING PLANSE SPRING TERMS Commencing in all Branches.

HOME AND SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Special attention young boys. Healthful and attractive; individua struction. Francis H. Brewer, A.M., Prin., Pairfield. MAPLEWOOD INST., Concordville, Pa. 4207. Successful school, one of the heat to infuse with east to wake up hoys to duties of life. Under 13 yrs. Tobacco prohibited. New gymnasium. Location bault elevated, heaithy. J. SHORTLIDGE (Vale). A. M., P.

ROCKLAND INSTITUTE, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, Superb, high location; a boys home life preparate school; college, commercial, English; single rooms, school; college, commercial, English; single rooms, capt J. Wilson, A. M., Prin. ST. JOHN'S SUMMER SCHOOL.
TENTH SESSION, SUMMER OF 1898, AT
TENTH SESSION, SUMMER OF 1898, AT
ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL, MANUJUS, N. Y.
Including bleyle excursion, camp, and ocean crules
school yeart. Exceptional opportunities for study, Ap
to Col. WM. VERBECK, Manilus, N. Y.

For Young Ladies-Country. THE OSSINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson. Miss C. C.
Principal. 31st year begins September 21st.

School Agencies.

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A DVERTISEMENTS and subscriptions for The Tribue A received at their Uptown Office. No. 1,242 Broadway, 21 deer north of Sist-st., until 9 o clock p. m.; advertisements received at the following branch offices at regular office rates until 8 o'clock p. m., viz.; 254 8th-ave, s. 6 cor. 24th-st., 152 6th-ave, sor, 12th-st., Macr's, 6th-ave and 14th-st., 142 0'clumbus ave, near West 6dth-st., 165 West 420-st., near 6th-ave, i. 2 East 14th-st., 257 West 421-st., between 7th and 8th aves., 120 Mast 47th-st., 133 8th-ave, between 76th and 7tth sts., 1,020 3th-ave.

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SATURION, April 16, 1 P. M.
SS. PHILADELPHIA.

Thursday, April 26, 1 P. M.
SS. CARACAS.

BOULTON, BLISS & DALLETT,

General Managere, No. 125 Front St.

80 TH-ST., 151 WEST.—S rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water, \$55 and \$75, MARVIN & SNYDER, 67 Boulevard, near \$24 Street,

H. H. Meler Thurs, Apr. 21, n Koenigin Luise, April 28, n GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, SENOA. Aller, Apl. 16, 10 A. M. Ful in May 7, 10 A. Werra, Apr. 23, 10 A. M. Ems. May 14, 10 A. Kal. Wm. II Apl. 30, 10 A. M. Aller, May 21, 10 A. OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

Steamers Ivave San Francisco.
CITY RIO JANEIRO via Honolulu. Ape
GARLIC via Honolulu. Ape
GARLIC via Honolulu. Mi
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu. Mi
DORIC, via Honolulu. Mi
CHINA, via Honolulu. J.

A received at their Uniown Office. No. 1,222 Bendyway, 2d door north of Diseast, until 9 offices, p. m. divertisements received at the following branch offices at regular office state until 8 offices, p. m. viz. 254 8th-ave. a. 6. offices, p. m. viz. 255 8th-ave. between 76th and 77th sts.; 1,025 3th-ave.

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SEMINOLE. These, Apr. 12 ALMONQUIN, Tues., Apr. 18 COMMANCHE. Fri. Apr. 15 SEMINOLE. These, Apr. 12 ALMONQUIN, Tues., Apr. 18 Steamer April 21 for Jacksonville direct.

From Pier 29, East River front Rosevell-sti, 3 P. M. Descriptive literature free upon application.

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A.— CUNARD LINE.

CUNARD LINE.

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From Pier 40, N. B., foot of Clarkson St.

Etruria, April 30, 10 A. M. Linenia. May 7, 2P. M. Campania, April 30, 10 A. M. Servia. May 10, 10 A. M. Umbria. April 30, 10 A. M. Furdia. May 14, 10 A. M. VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK. FRENCH LINE.

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La Gascogne. April 16 La Boursoene. May I
La Navarre. April 28 La Turaine. May II
La Normandie. April 30 La Gascogne. May II
Gen'l Ag'cy for U. 8, and Can., 3 Howling Green. N. I.

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